

bill for about an inch black ; intermediate portion of bill and base (except round the nostrils) bright ashy blue ; upper surface of tarsi and toes ashy, with a tinge of light chrome about the joints and feet. Stomach crammed with crabs.

SARCIDIORNIS AFRICANA. African Knob-billed Goose.

Male, immature, Rustenburg, 25th June.

The specimen sent is the only one of the kind that I saw amongst the Magaliesbergen ; it came down to a shallow pool one morning as my brother and I were at breakfast ; and he made a successful stalk and floored it.

[The specimen sent is evidently a young bird in change ; it has acquired the lustrous adult plumage on the wings, but not elsewhere ; the feathers of the immature dress on the upper surface are a rather deep brown, edged with pale brown ; the feathers of the sides of the upper breast and of the thighs are pale drab, transversely barred with dark brown ; the remainder of the under surface is white, strongly tinged with drab, but unspotted, except very slightly on the under tail-coverts.—J. H. G.]

VIII.—*Preliminary Descriptions of new Birds from South America, and Remarks on some described Species.* By HANS, Graf von BERLEPSCH.

Fam. TANAGRIDÆ.

1. TANAGRA SCLATERI, sp. nov. (= *T. glaucocolpa*, Scl., nec *Tanagra glaucocolpa*, Cab.).

Hab. Orinoco district or Trinidad.

This bird is somewhat intermediate between *T. cana* and *T. episcopus*, having neither the plain blue shoulders of the former nor the whitish ones of the latter. The shoulders are of a beautiful whitish red or violet-blue, the outer webs of the wing-feathers of a more intense blue. The uropygium is likewise tinged with violet-blue. This species is more beautiful than either *T. cana* or *T. episcopus* ; and I have seen many specimens, all of the same preparation, coming most probably from the eastern part of Venezuela (Orinoco district) or Trinidad.

True *T. cana* and true *T. episcopus* seem to be found in the same locality, as I have seen specimens of both, evidently of the same preparation as the first-named form.

2. *TACHYPHONUS INTERCEDENS*, sp. nov.

T. cristato affinis, pileo aurantiaco-flavo (nec rubro), colore corporis nigrescentiore, plagâ gulæ flavâ angustiore et vix distinctâ et uropygio flavo pallidiore distinguendus; alis longioribus. Quasi intermedius inter *T. cristatum* et *T. surinamum* esse videtur. Long. alæ 84 millim., caudæ 75.

Hab. Orinoco district or Trinidad.

Fam. TROCHILIDÆ.

3. *HYLOCHARIS CYANEA*, subsp. VIRIDIVENTRIS.

This is a northern form of *H. cyanea* of Brazil, from which it differs in its somewhat more splendid and vivid coloration. In particular I find the belly to be never mixed with grey, as in Brazilian specimens, but of a dark and splendid green colour.

This form I have seen from Venezuela (Merida), Trinidad, and the Orinoco district.

Fam. PICIDÆ.

4. *CENTURUS TERRICOLOR*, sp. nov.

Affinis *C. tricolori* (ex Bogotá), sed major, et rostro longiore, latiore; capitis lateribus, gulâ et abdomine toto obscurè brunneo-olivaceis; ventre medio obscurè rubro (nec flavo-rubro); tectricibus caudæ superioribus inferioribusque nigro regulariter fasciatis, primo visu distinguendus. Long. alæ 108, caudæ 60, rostri 24, tarsi 19.

Hab. Orinoco district or Trinidad.

5. *CELEUS IMMACULATUS*, sp. nov.

This form, of which I have only a female in my collection, is most nearly allied to *C. elegans*, from which it seems only to differ in having the inner webs of the wing-feathers plain yellow, without the black bands or spots to be seen in that species. If I do not err, my specimen has the preparation of Panama skins (Agua dulce), from which locality, as yet, neither *C. elegans* nor *C. castaneus*, of Central America, has

been recorded. Therefore it is quite likely that a somewhat intermediate form should be found in that locality, as my specimen seems to show.

6. CHLORONERPES RUBIGINOSUS (Swains.).

Of this bird I have received a great number of specimens from Orinoco or Trinidad (of a peculiar preparation), and a true Trinidad skin also. They are all very small in size; and all have a brownish or reddish suffusion on the breast (which is never the case in true *C. canipileus*), and have the uropygium of the same colour as the upper back, and unbanded, only the upper tail-coverts being banded.

This form, I think, must be the true *rubiginosus* of Swainson, described as coming from the "Spanish Main." Two specimens in my collection (male and female) from Merida are clearly not of this species, and are very little different from *C. canipileus* from Antioquia, &c., the dimensions being only slightly inferior; but they have the bill remarkably shorter, and the uropygium clear yellow and distinctly banded, just as in *C. canipileus*.

I do not know whether the specimens from Caracas, spoken of by Sundevall, belong to the latter species or to the true *C. rubiginosus*.

7. MELANERPES PULCHER, Selater.

A male of this species in my collection from Antioquia has the neck distinctly broad and beautifully golden-yellow, which is not recorded in Mr. Selater's original description, based on a specimen from Bogota.

IX.—On the Birds of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia. By OSBERT SALVIN and F. DUCANE GODMAN.

(Plate III.)

SINCE our last paper on this subject was published (Ibis, 1879, p. 196 *et seqq.*), Mr. Simons has sent us three more collections of birdskins from the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta and its vicinity. As will be seen in the following notes, a considerable proportion of the birds now sent were obtained